

The Salem Observer.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
We stand with truth, wherever she leads the way."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

POLITICAL. The atmosphere of the political world just now, notwithstanding the nearness of the election, is almost as cool as the atmosphere of the passing season.—The four parties lie in the field as chilly and stiff as a morning frost. The Democrats with all their present admiration of the war, seem to warm up no enthusiasm about it. Nor do the Whigs in the professed fervor of their opposition manifest anything approaching to a melting zeal. As to the other two parties, they are so small, that they cannot sensibly affect the temperature of the times by any degree of warmth they are capable of generating. It may be that this state of things is a good one. Perhaps it signifies that the people have ceased to act upon the ardent impulses of party and are now exercising their cool judgment.

STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING. The New York Tribune translates from the "Deutsche Schnellpost," the following apparently authentic account of arrangements already entered into for executing the long contemplated project of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Suez:

"The cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, is at last, determined upon. The conditions of this enterprise, in which Europe is combined, are:—1. Egypt is made a neutral State; her neutrality and independence are guaranteed by the Porte, France, England and Austria;—2. Prussia, Russia, North America, and powers of second rank, are invited to recognize this neutrality;—3. France, England, and Austria, make the cutting on their own cost, and levy a tonnage until the outlet is made up. 4. The execution of the work can not be interrupted by the breaking out of a war between the contracting parties. Austria undertakes to make the Nile navigable as far as Damietta, where there is to be an immense harbor; (the oversight of this part of the work to be given to Capt. Morong, of the Austrian engineers, known to many of our readers by his residence in the United States.) England is to buy the necessary land at Suez, and the canal itself is to be cut by France and England together."

DEATH OF MR. EVERETT. We learn from the English papers, received by the Cambria, that the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, U. S. Commissioner to China, died on the 28th of June, at the house of Dr. P. Parker, Secretary of Legation, who had been for several years resident at Canton. He died of a severe and painful chronic disease, under which he had suffered for two or three years, at the age of 57 years. Notwithstanding the painful character of his complaint, he possessed his intellectual faculties in their vigor to the last, and he devoted some hours to writing and business to the last day but one of his life. The foreign authorities at Canton appear to have shewn the most marked attentions at the funeral. The body of the deceased was borne to the boat by eight English sailors sent from the steamer *Pluto*. Besides the American gentlemen in Canton, the British officers there attended the funeral services, and the French squadron fired minute guns and sent a body of Marines to perform military honors at the grave. Mrs. Everett remained at the last day at Canton, where she receives every kind attention and solace which her bereaved condition admits.

ROUND TOP, IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has recently visited the most elevated points of the Catskill Mountains in the vicinity of the Hudson river, called *High Peak* or *Round Top*, recommends the adoption of measures for opening paths by which visitors may more easily ascend them, and for erecting on the latter a tower or observatory, of such height as to prevent the distant view being obstructed by the neighboring trees. He is of opinion that these heights would thus be rendered places of great attraction to travellers, on account of the magnificent view which would be thus presented. The elevation of the latter of these peaks is 1600 feet and the former 1400 feet greater than that of the Mountain House, in the vicinity of Catskill—this house being 2200 feet above the level of the river. The writer of the article, with a companion, ascended these summits from the head of Plattskill Cove, on the 4th of the present month. In his description of this tour he says:—

"If a tower were built upon the summit of Round Top, of such a height as to overlook the trees, a circle of more than one hundred miles diameter would delight the traveller. The expense of such a tower would be trifling, not more than one hundred dollars, for the spruces that grow so luxuriantly in the vicinity would furnish abundant material. The students of Williams College, a few years since, erected a log building upon the top of Greylock, to the height of thirty feet, and upon this elevated a steeple some thirty more, from which thousands of tourists have enjoyed the most enchanting view in Massachusetts. One man, in less than one week, could cut a path from the summit of Round Top to some one of the numerous roads that lead towards the Mountain House, and such an one, probably, as horses could ascend."

PRACTICE AND PREACHING. In an address before the literary societies of Brown University, a few years ago, on the "Social Influence of Christianity," Gen. Caleb Cushing spoke of war in these terms:

"Are we not also, in the sanguinary wars which from time to time convulse the world, the self-immolated victims of our headlong passions and unreasoning animal instincts? Oh, when will civilized communities learn that war, even upon those rare occasions when it is halloved by a just and high cause, is after all but a necessary crime, and the source of our kind! When will they cease to treat the vanquished and encroaching one upon the other, but in bringing their choicest oblations, the flowers and fruits with which the bounteous hand of Heaven begets the unspiced earth, and the aspirations of a fraternal concord, to lay them lovingly together on the altar of Peace?"

Snow has appeared at Utica and Buffalo, N. Y., during the past week.

HON. DAVID HENSHAW'S ADDRESS.

The Worcester Palladium of last week contains an able address, delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society on the 23d ult. by Hon. David Henshaw. It is a singular production for such an occasion—or, indeed, for any occasion. It treats of a great variety of matters connected with the subject of Agriculture by only a very slight thread—a thread, however, which is quite ingeniously spun.

The chain scope of the address is to show that the non-producers in society are greatly disproportionate to the producers. Taking farmers as the representatives and bulk of the producing classes, it argues that professional men, or non-producers, are more numerous than is necessary, and consequently are, to a certain extent, an injury, a burden upon the farming interest—are a "tax upon labor." In other words, the address teaches that the farming interest is obliged to support too many lawyers, clergymen, &c.

"The profession of the law, it says, is crowded beyond the natural wants of the community—crowded, as is believed by the stimulating influences, the hot house growth of the higher endowed seminaries. Hence artificial means become necessary to afford the whole body of the profession an adequate support. A sort of classism arises under this common necessity, and they band together to forward their common interests, under rules often independent of the ordinary and general laws of the community." To this it is believed may be traced, in a good degree, the unstable, changeable patchwork character of our legislation; and to the same source the interpolation of the unwritten law upon our code. The uncertainty of the law is the certainty of litigation, and this truth is instinctively known to the profession.

In the remarks upon the clergy, a little party spirit is visible, as if Mr. H. had read some straight-out sermon against the Mexican war. The address informs us, that there are about 1350 societies and places of public worship in Massachusetts, maintained at a probable average of a thousand dollars per annum. This it thinks is too great a tax on labor. The expenses should be curtailed by erecting less splendid edifices and by reducing the relative number of ministers. The address shows the process by which religious societies are dismembered by young ministers in search of societies, and how this division of congregations aids the undue increase of the clerical profession. It also shows some of the moral evils of this state of things, such as, that "subjects quite foreign to religious instruction are lodged into the pulpit, and our civil rulers and institutions are assailed by some zealous preachers, and disobedience to the powers that be inculcated." Mr. H. would lessen the number of clergymen. It appears to us a better way would be to increase and enlarge the societies. Let the doors of our churches be thrown freely open, and an increase of our clergy, instead of diminution, will be called for by the increased attendance on public worship.

While thus dealing direct blows at the lawyers and clergy, there is an active interposition of "side-winders" in other directions. A hit is made at Harvard College, and the Unitarian clergy, in a sentence upon the Dudenian Lecture. It is inconsistent, the address says, that in this land of entire religious freedom, the law permits a periodical assault upon the doctrines of one of the Christian sects by the aid of a privileged fund, the income of which is wrung from the hand of labor!

The equity system is described as a power that supersedes the trial by jury, and subverts the supremacy of the law. "Possessed by the judiciary it is called an equity power; if held by an executive it would be rightfully denominated a despotism. In either case it is a practical enemy upon the idea of government of law. It substitutes the frail, flexible, elastic conscience of a judge for a fixed standard of right. It is a mighty drain on labor, and prolific of profit to the attorney, who will be likely to cling to the abuse with the tenacity of a sucking to the teat, and for much the same purpose."

Such are some of the notions which go to make up this interesting medley, which passes under the name of an Agricultural address.

ANTI SLAVERY IN SLAVE STATES. The form of action which the Anti Slavery people of the Slave States are now pursuing is, to give to each county the right to abolish Slavery whenever a majority of the legal voters shall think proper. An agitation for this end is getting headway in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and even North Carolina. It has a good prospect of success. The proposition recommends itself to the sense of justice of all, that each county should have entire control of a matter of such vital interest to itself.

In the Western counties of the States of North Carolina and Virginia, and the Eastern counties of Tennessee, Slavery is merely nominal. The Louisville Examiner publishes the statistics of each State which show the Slave population to be comparatively small. In the six counties of Western North Carolina the entire population is 62,757, the number of slaves 7,827, a proportion of 1 slave to about 83 inhabitants. In the six of Western Virginia, the entire population 47,821, slaves 1888, or 1 slave to every 25.2-3 inhabitants. In the six of Eastern Tennessee, the entire population 68,663, slaves 8,851, or 1 slave to every 17.2-3 inhabitants.

In each of these regions the litigious steps will soon be taken to bring this subject before the people, when it is confidently expected that the right of each county to legislate for itself upon the matter of Slavery will be fully granted. It will be a long step towards speedy and unconditional emancipation.

The *Lepros*, are a class of vagabonds very numerous in Mexican cities, and corresponding nearly to the *lazzaroni* of Naples and the *loafers* of the United States. We estimated the number in the city of Mexico as high as 20,000 in 1823. They are probably more numerous now; and the recent excesses committed by them are in keeping with their brutal and ignorant character. The Mexicans estimated the loss of property by them in the capital, consequent on Scott's entrance, at two or three millions of dollars.

THE CONVENTIONS. Within the fortnight ending to-day, our city has been the seat of the sittings of two important conventions—one educational and the other religious in its character. These two conventions represented the chief elements in the social movement. For though political matters usually receive the most popular attention, they are tributary and secondary to the moral and intellectual interests of society. Politics treats of the relations of men in the practical affairs of life. To fashion these relations by intelligence and virtue is the object of intellectual and moral teachers. Hence politics is, or should be, the mere instrument in the hands of education and religion—the expression in every day life of their will and purpose.

Popular conventions, such as these, are of very modern birth. In a great part of the civilized world the right of the people peacefully to assemble and discuss their own interests is yet denied and withheld. Whatever is done there for education is by a class who arrogate to themselves a monopoly of the control of this vital interest of mankind. Whatever is done for religion is by an assuming and dogmatical priesthood. In our own country, such a gathering for the advance of the cause of education as was had here last week, would have been but a few years since, a most singular phenomenon. In many States—in most perhaps—it would still be a great novelty. How recent, indeed, is the origin of conventions of precisely this character even in Massachusetts. It was a meeting of those who represent the great mass of society who have taken their own education in their own hands.

A meeting of the friends of education who are its friends from a simple love for the thing itself—who do not aim to elevate themselves that they may profit by this eminence over others, but who aim to elevate all, in order that none may look down upon another. How new is this conception of education as an all embracing social interest. The old error is scarcely yet exploded in some professions. Civilized quarters, that for the "common people," ignorance is bliss and wisdom folly—that the hewers of wood and drawers of water are not benefited, but rather injured, by the acquisition of knowledge—that a part of mankind were made to rule, the remainder to serve, and that knowledge was essential to the first class, but ignorance the destiny and proper lot of the latter. This convention was the offspring of a time which has repudiated this irrational opinion. Its purpose was to enlist the sympathies of the community in the work of spreading far and wide, high and low, the blessings of education. To send the schoolmaster abroad to universal man, in however poor or ragged or wretched a condition he may be found.

Of the same essential character was the religious convention. Although of one particular sect, it may be regarded as the type of what all similar bodies are coming to be—a meeting of christian men and women to consider how christian doctrines may be applied to each other's common relations, to the interests of humanity and the bettering of human society. It was no convulse of mild and robed ecclesiastics, met to pore over the subtleties of extravagant dogmas, and to dictate creeds and doctrines for the acceptance and governance of superstitious followers, who implicitly received their wildest notions as divine truth. But it was a plain gathering of plain christian people—none claiming superior illumination—but each uttering the message of which he was the conscious bearer, and all profiting therefrom in proportion to their various degrees of education. Such is the character of many of the different christian bodies in our times and such they must more and more become. The Gospel must become a practical thing, having some fitness to every one's position in this world, in human society. It has been theorized about long enough. The world has been convinced of the abstract truth of christianity long ago. What is now wanted is to show its application to the affairs of this world, to show that human society may be moulded in accordance with its principles. This work is to be accomplished by all christian men and women becoming teachers of the Gospel by deed and word. Retained in the hands of a priesthood, the Gospel would always be liable to degenerate into theory merely, but as the gulf between ministers and people becomes less wide, and the work of each is made different in degree rather than in character, its practicality increases, the earnestness of its application to social and individual affairs enlarges and its true character and power becomes more evident. It ceases to be a mere instrument of social order in the hands of a class of spiritual despots, and becomes an equalizing, ameliorating and elevating social principle. Such is doubtless the effect of a coming of lay and clergy on terms of equality as in this convention.

These conventions were, then, peculiar births of the times. They represented the spirit of our people and the leading religious and educational ideas (not doctrines) of the age. They were free conventions, both of them, convened for the untrammelled expression of individual opinions. And their object was the benefit of universal man—to educate his mind and develop his affections. When, until these times, have such meetings, composed of men and women in all grades of society, voluntarily convened for such wide, liberal, unselfish and philanthropic purposes? They disclose the working of influences in the world of the most generous and beneficent character—the influences of practical christianity transforming human institutions everywhere and elevating all men to a high equality.

DENTISTRY. In the proper column will be seen an advertisement by Dr. W. L. Bowdoin, who has established himself in this city for the practice of Dental Surgery. He is recommended, it will be observed, as a skillful and faithful practitioner by several members of his profession. Dr. Perkins, whose letter is published, is one of the oldest and most respectable dentists in the State. His recommendation is of great value. We commend Dr. Bowdoin's card to the notice of those who may wish to have operations upon their teeth performed by a competent hand.

A Dishonest Clerk Charles Johnston, clerk at Oak Hall, was arrested on Thursday by Officers Hopkins and Tow, charged with stealing goods to a large amount from his employer. He has been in the habit of directing goods to Springfield and New York, and selling them at auction. He has been bound over in the sum of \$3000.

THE WATERTOWN MURDER. The Eastern Mail furnishes the following particulars, in relation to the brutal murder at Waterville.

Immediately after the verdict of the jury of inquest, the subject was carried before the Grand Jury, at Augusta, and the testimony, so far as previously obtained, was in process of examination, when a development of the whole matter was announced from another source, which leaves no room for further doubt, that Dr. Coolidge is the author of the dreadful murder.

For nearly two years past Mr. Thomas Flint, a son of Hon. W. R. Flint, of Somerset Co., has been a student of medicine in Dr. C.'s office. He admitted being in the office in the evening, after young Matthews was seen to enter it, and though he denied all knowledge of the murder, in his examination before the inquest, there was a suspicion that he had been previously in the office, and that he had been in the office at the time of the murder.

Young Flint had three times sent for his father, after the murder, but the message was repeatedly intercepted, and Senator Flint received the information only in time to arrive in Waterville on Thursday morning, and after consulting his friends in regard to all the circumstances took his son to a private room at Williams' Hotel, and requested a full disclosure of whatever he might know relative to the murder. The father's course was successful. A full disclosure was made, and on the following morning Senator Flint proceeded to Augusta, and took measures for bringing his son's testimony before the grand jury. At 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, officers Norris, Nudd and Miller arrived in Waterville, took Dr. Coolidge into custody, and proceeded to Augusta, where he was committed to prison the same night.

The following is the testimony of young Flint, which we have the pains to obtain from the most reliable source:

About 9 o'clock, on the evening of the murder, Dr. Coolidge came to the door of the room in which young Flint was sitting, at Williams' Hotel, and asked him to accompany him to the office, which was but a few steps distant. They went together into the office, which consisted of two large rooms, front and rear on the second floor. After entering the rear room, Coolidge locked the door, and immediately told Flint that he was going to reveal to him a mystery in which his life was involved;—he then proceeded to say, that Matthews came in a short time before that he gave him a glass of rum to drink, and he immediately fell in an apoplectic fit, and was lying in the other room. He said the affair would ruin them if the body was found in the office, and he had called him in to aid in disposing of it.

Various plans were then suggested for secreting the body. It was proposed to leave it in the street, and also to cast it into the river. It was thought the night was too dark enough to venture on the premises to take it to the river, and it was deposited where it was found. Coolidge was occupied a considerable portion of the night in secreting the money and removing evidences of the deed. At four o'clock in the morning he sent for Skowhegan to visit a patient.

Flint knew nothing of the money till after the return of Coolidge, when he was told he obtained \$1800, which had been secreted under the carpet, beneath an iron safe. Flint afterwards, at the persuasion of Coolidge, removed it, and deposited a part of it where it was found, in Williams' shed, and another part in another place; but ultimately put the whole—except a small sum—into a small jug in the office. Coolidge at last insisted the whole should be burnt, and Flint broke the jug, and burnt the money. He had not at any time counted it, and knew not whether the whole \$1800 was destroyed, but thinks so.

A RUMSELLER FINED. D. D. Drickell, of Gloucester, was fined, says the Telegraph, twenty dollars each, on two charges for selling spirituous liquors, and five dollars for selling & allowing it to be drunk on his premises on Sabbath, with the costs of court. Mr. Drickell is the person who stated last January, through the columns of the Gloucester Telegraph, that his house would "continue to be a strictly temperance house."

The Exhibition at Harvard University took place on Tuesday. To the order of performances, were the following:

A Latin Oration.—"De Lingua Latine Peripatetica." Stephen Bradshaw Ives, Seneca Junior.

A Greek Dialogue.—"Vadius and Trissotin."—From "Les Femmes Savantes," Moliere. Augustus Warren Whipple, Northborough, and James Andrew Gillis, Salem.

THE UNITARIAN AUTUMNAL CONVENTION.

Assembled in Salem on Tuesday last, and closed on Thursday noon. The occasion was one of great interest. It was well attended by both clergy and laity, amongst whom were some of the ablest in the denomination. The sermons in the Mechanic Hall were attended by at least 1500 people, and the churches during the discussions were crowded. The deliberations of the Convention, it was gratifying to observe, turned upon the great interests of humanity as embodied in the progress and reform of social institutions. The great questions of Freedom, Temperance and Peace were treated in a manly and christian tone with sympathy with all endeavors for social elevation. Mr. Briggs' sermon, on Wednesday evening, was an especially able and eloquent exposition of the method which Christ pursued in the treatment of the evils of the world, and distinctly showed the application of christian doctrines to the present relations of our country.

We give below a sketch of the proceedings, from the Gazette and other sources.

The Convention was organized at 4 P. M., on Tuesday, at the Chapel in Barton Square, by the choice of the following persons to constitute the Officers of the Convention, viz:

Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, President.
Rev. John Pierpont, Hon. Robert Rantoul, Rev. E. B. Hall, Hon. Albert Fearing, Vice Presidents.
Rev. A. A. Livermore, Francis Alger, Jr., Esq., Secretaries.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the East Church, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

At 5 o'clock, the Convention proceeded to Hamilton Hall, where a social tea party was given by the ladies of the four societies. The attendance was very large, and the time passed off happily in the most cordial intercourse. The tables were bountifully supplied and tastefully arranged, much to the credit of all concerned. Many of the clergymen, with their wives, of this city, of the various denominations, were present, by invitation of the committee.

A sermon was delivered at 7 P. M., at Mechanic Hall, by Rev. Mr. Farley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1. Corinthians, x: 15. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." His subject was the neces-

sity of denominational union and action. While he deplored an uncharitable sectarianism, he clearly and vigorously set forth the duty and expediency of Unitarians standing fast together in the maintenance of the religious views which they held dear. He thought that co-operation and union could exist without infringing on individual liberty. The meeting was opened by prayer from Rev. Mr. Stetson of Medford; appropriate hymns were sung, and the meeting was closed by prayer from Mr. F.

Wednesday, the Convention met at 9 A. M., at the East church. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lincoln of Fitchburg, and a discussion took place on resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Osgood of Providence, chairman of the business committee. The first resolution related to the principles of congregational liberty which the early history of Salem brought vividly to mind; and it urged the importance of quickening the life of individual parishes. This was ably spoken to by Rev. Messrs Whitman of Lexington, and Bellows, of N. Y.

The second had reference to signs of greater liberality and sympathy on the part of other christians, and was discussed by Rev. Messrs. Stetson of Medford, H. H. Fuller, Esq. of Boston, Mr. Osgood of Providence, and Messrs. Mussey of Cambridgeport, and Whitman of Lexington, Rev. Dr. Parkman of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Flint of this city. It was thought cheering that following their own line of thought, and remaining in their own christian bodies, there were many, who, while differing in many respects from Unitarians, were yet led to embrace some of the most important results to which Unitarians had arrived. The meeting was closed with prayer.

At 2 P. M., the convention reassembled at the First Church, and after prayer, the discussion, of the 3d Resolution began. Rev. Mr. Eliot of St. Louis, spoke to this. It was on the importance of maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the American Unitarian Association. Mr. E. advocated it, and spoke of the need of extending a sound and liberal theology. He thought that in the western country the kingdom of God had not yet been taken by violence, by preachers of his own faith. Rev. Dr. Gannett soon followed in an admirable speech. He distinguished true sectarianism from false; spoke of the early history of the Association and its honored founders; and put to his hearers the necessity either of giving their money to associations where it must necessarily be bestowed so as to shelter and extend a false theology; or else giving it to this association; or finally of doing nothing, and accounting to God as they could for their inaction, and their gross delinquency to him. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hinks of London, editor of the London Inquirer, who supported the resolution, and expressed his gratitude at meeting with the sympathy which he had found among his brethren here. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The fourth resolution had reference to applying christianity to the reform of the great social abuses.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont spoke eloquently to this. In relation to those who said that if these topics were preached upon, the congregations would be scattered, and become "like sheep without a shepherd," he said "Well then be sheep without a shepherd, but in God's name be sheep." Rev. Mr. Thomas, of South Boston, followed him. The resolution was unanimously passed, and soon after, after prayer from Rev. Mr. Weiss, of Watertown, and singing the beautiful hymn of Dr. Flint's (first sung on the same spot when the old church was last worshipped in, 23 years before), the Convention repaired to Hamilton Hall, to attend a second tea party. This passed off even more pleasantly than the first. At the suggestion of Mr. S. C. Phillips, a circle was formed and very entertaining remarks were made by Rev. Messrs Parkman, Stetson and Osgood.

In the evening, after singing, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Gannett, Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Plymouth, gave to a very crowded audience at Mechanic Hall, an earnest and impressive sermon from the text, "Fear not, little flock." He considered the method of Jesus in unfolding truth and reclaiming the sinner. He thought less was to be gained by controversy than by awakening the sense of a want in the breast, which divine truth alone could satisfy. He spoke of the rebuke which the truth of Jesus had, for all public sins, and spoke pungently of the guilt and the horrors of the wicked war now waging against Mexico. He concluded with a simple and affectionate tribute to the memory of Channing.

Thursday, Oct. 21, the Convention reassembled at the Church in Barton Square. Rev. Mr. Thomas spoke on the 5th resolution, relating to the too great devotion to wealth and luxury at the present time. He was followed with equal earnestness by Rev. Mr. Lincoln of Fitchburg, Mr. Bellows of New York, spoke at length and with great power in deprecating the mischiefs of which the resolution complained. Then followed Rev. Mr. Stetson in an earnest and full consideration of the objection made to the reformers, that they dealt merely with outside evils. This he denied. Rev. Mr. Osgood of Providence spoke in a strain somewhat different, but with much force, on the need of raising the hearts of men to God; and said that he had heard an intelligent layman contend that preaching could not be too pungent, but that hearers could not become certain preachers were too apt to aim at far off sins, and shoot over the heads of their hearers.

Rev. Dr. Gannett and Mr. Greele of Boston, and Rev. J. E. Clarke, spoke on the question of preparing a memorial to Congress in reference to the existing war. It was thought that sufficient time did not remain for the consideration of this question, and it was left for subsequent action. Rev. Dr. Putnam of Roxbury, in reply to a resolution to that effect, spoke in eloquent terms of the harmony which had marked the convention—just the right harmony, he said; harmony in diversity. They all felt that they were better for differing, if there were any difference, as to their modes of action.

Rev. Mr. Morison of Milton, spoke in reply to a resolution commemorating the lives and services of Rev. Dr. Peabody and others; and made touching allusion to the death of Rev. Mr. Moore in Illinois, and of Rev. Mr. Niles, and of Rev. Dr. Peabody. But here the convention were pressed for time, and he was compelled to be brief in characterizing their various virtues.

Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Osgood reciprocally thanked those who had come, and those who had given the invitation to come.

Rev. Dr. Putnam offered prayer, a hymn was sung, and all went away feeling that they had been edified, and that all this diversity of thought "worked that one and the selfsame spirit,"—"the spirit of life in Christ Jesus."

Among the Hymns sung at the Convention was the following:—

Hush the loud cannon's roar,
The frantic warrior's call!
Why should the earth be drenched with gore?
Are we not brothers all?
Want, from the wretch depart!
Chains, from the captive fall!
Sweet mercy, melt the oppressor's heart,
Sufferers and brothers all.
Churches and sects, strive down
Each mean partition wall!
Let charity unkindness drown,
Christians are brothers all.
Let love and truth alone
Hold human hearts in thrall,
That heaven its work at length may own,
And men be brothers all.

The Rev. Mr. STONE'S Anti-Slavery lecture on Sunday evening last, was listened to with delight by a large audience. The course bide fair to be very successful. The second lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening, by Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of this city. All who read his eloquent Fast day sermon, which was published in this paper, must desire to hear him.

The tracks through the Depot have been taken up and relaid this week, and the grade raised for some distance over the Mill Pond Bridge.

CENTENAL ADDRESS. We find in the last Newport, (R.I.) Mercury, a vote of thanks from the Company of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum, to the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, for his poem, and to Hon. Wm. Huxter, for his discourse, delivered at the late centennial celebration of the enactment of its charter, and requesting copies of the same for the press;—which the authors have readily consented to.

ORDINATION. We learn, that Mr. JEREMIAH TAYLOR, from the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., will be ordained as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society, in Wrentham, on Wednesday next. Sermon on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Manchester. Services will commence at 2 P. M.

WHO HAS SEEN THE YOUNG FAKIR? Signor FRANCISCO, the popular and distinguished Spanish Magician, who has caused so much excitement among the lovers of the magic art of this city, for the last week, we understand, will give two more of his grand lectures, before his departure for the South. Therefore, Lyceum Hall will again be filled up, as his Mysterious Temple of Mysteries, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Oct. 25th and 26th, on which occasion, he will bring forth lots of new and scientific miracles, all of his own invention.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION. The Boston Atlas says that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of devising a system of organization and discipline of the Militia, have organized by the choice of Hon. Mr. Lincoln Chairman, and Adjutant General Oliver, Secretary. Their next meeting will be held, Nov. 2d, in Boston, and will probably continue a fortnight. They have voted to address the several Field Officers of the Militia, and such other persons as the Adjutant General may recommend, for the purpose of eliciting opinions upon the following points:

1. The advantages and defects of the present volunteer system of the State.
2. Should a militia system be voluntary or obligatory?
3. Between what age should duty be required, if obligatory?
4. What amount of service should be required?
5. What fines should be instituted, and to what amount?
6. How should such fines be enforced, and what would be the most simple and effective mode of collection?
7. Under an obligatory system, to what extent should exemption be permitted, and who should be recognized in the class of exemptions?

Hon. Daniel Webster. We regret to announce that this distinguished gentleman is now quite unwell. He has rooms at present, at the Tremont House.—[Boston Ado.]

ORDINATION. Mr. Geo. S. Ball was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Society at Ware, on the 18th; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Hill, of Worcester.

RESIGNATION. The Rev. J. G. Richardson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church and Society in Danvers, has tendered the resignation of his pastoral charge, and received and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the first Baptist Society in the new town of Andover.

INTERESTING DECISION. It was decided in our Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday in the case of William White vs. Asaph E. Buss, that money lent at a card table, while the parties were playing, is not recoverable at law.

The Springfield Gazette says, that the widow of the late Hon. Isaac C. Bates has presented two hundred bound volumes of Congressional documents to the Young Men's Institute in Northampton.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Cambria*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, from Liverpool, in 134 days.

Failures still continue in England. Flour was lower than when the steamer of the 19th sailed, but with an upward tendency. A fair crop of potatoes is expected.

Wilmot & Smith's European Times of the 5th inst. says the following general statement:—"Since the departure of the last packet, the mercantile community has been convulsed to the very centre; last Saturday, the 2d inst., closed in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, over one of the most disastrous weeks which have ever been known in the memory of the present generation. The depreciation of all description of stocks and property has now become truly alarming, and we, as disinterested but sympathizing spectators of the distress around us, endeavor in vain to discover any signs of immediate relief; the state of the capital and ordinary resources of the country becoming every day more and more 'fired' and unavailable."

Her Majesty has returned from Scotland, and is once again located at Osborne House.

Marshal Soult, after a service of 63 years, has at length retired from the Presidency of the Council in France, and M. Guizot has been officially appointed in his stead.

The American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, was present at the grand banquet given by the city of London, on the occasion of the presentation of the newly elected Sheriff of London, and responded to a toast given—"The American Minister"—in a speech of considerable length, which was listened to with great attention, and elicited unbounded applause from his auditors.

Father Matthew, it is now definitely announced, will visit America in the spring of 1848.

On the 13th of September 300 houses in Constantinople, of the best class, were destroyed by fire. Among the number was a Protestant Chapel.

In Italy, affairs continue in an excited state. On the 15th ult., the Duke of Lucre, under protest of ill health, and after consulting a regency, quitted his estate without fixing any period for his return. The differences between Austria and Rome continue unabated, and as yet the Austrians evince no disposition to withdraw from Ferrara.

THE LYCEUMS.

The Salem and Mechanic Lyceums, it will be observed, advertise the course of lectures to be commenced on the first week in next month. The names of lecturers announced are sufficiently attractive, doubtless, to ensure a speedy sale of the complement of tickets.

In the Salem course are two very gentlemen. J. S. Thayer, Esq., will be well remembered by all in this neighborhood, as an effective and brilliant speaker, during the last presidential campaign. Dr. Potter's reputation is familiar to all; we believe that the earnest before lectured here. E. P. Pope, Esq., has been a resident of Paris for many years and correspondent of the Boston Atlas. He will quite probably have something to say of life in the French Metropolis. Other gentlemen of the course are remembered as having been heard in past seasons with great delight. The prospect of hearing Prof. Agassiz will gratify every one.

The Mechanic's course is unquestionably good. Hon. Henry W. Hildred, of Alabama, is one of the ablest and most eloquent men in the halls of Congress. His reputation as an elegant and accomplished speaker though new is very great. Equally acceptable must be the name of J. R. Chandler, Esq., of Philadelphia. The other gentlemen have been heard before, and are all so excellent as to make it impossible to particularize. The gentlemen of our own city we mention last but they are by no means least in consequence of none need to be assured.

SOMETHING NEW IN LYNN. The Lynn News publishes a card from Samuel Hildred and Harley Newcomb, in which they offer themselves as independent candidates for the next legislature. They say they are tired of "false delivery" and "mock modesty," that "for years past there has been a scrambling for office for the sake of the DOLLARS," that legislators receive too much pay, and that they, if elected, will give only one dollar of the two which they will receive per day to benevolent purposes—to the Benevolent, Samaritan and Fragment Societies in Lynn. Their principles are, "humanity first and all god afterwards."

POETRY.

At a Temperance Festival, held at Hartwell, England, letters were read from Dr. Bowring and several other gentlemen, explaining the cause of their unavoidable absence. Dr. B. enclosed in his communication the following translation of a song, very popular in Germany, entitled:—

THE SONG OF HATE.

Up! towards the morning dawn above!
Up! over hill and river!
A last kiss to the wife we love,
And our tired sword—forever.
Grasp on till death, and then press on—
No trembling, no relenting!
The time—the time for love is gone.
Now is the time for hating.
Love cannot aid us—cannot save;
Hate be our sole dependence.
Hate us all fetters of the slave,
Hate! thy domineering sentence!
Where a tyrant fills a throne,
There—there is a place of meeting;
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for hating.
Whoever hath a throbbing heart,
To hate let him excite it!
There's dry wood round on every part,
And blazing hate to light it.
Through every street throned shall run,
The watch word all repeating:
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for hating.
Eternal war with tyranny,
A trace—a resting never,
And holier far our hate shall be,
Than was our loving ever.

The word is drawn—the die is thrown,
Life's glory or death's greeting;
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for hating.
The following improved parody upon the above song, from the pen of Dr. Bowring, was read and presented as a contribution to the enjoyment of the festival:—

THE SONG OF LOVE.

Up! for the sun dawn breathes above,
It brightens on the nations;
A double kiss for those we love,
Then joy and gratulations.
For man—for man is moving on,
And heaven and earth are moving;
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for loving.
Yes! hate, yes! hate has done its worst,
And man by love attended
Hath trampled on its crest accursed,
And now its reign is ended.
The tyrant's power is overthrown,
All weakening, all improving!
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for loving.
Love! scatter round thy glories wide,
On near lands and on far lands!
Love's flowers spring up on every side,
O'er wealth, then on to garlands.
From home to home—from zone to zone,
All needs of hate removing;
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for loving.
O'er roofs of peasants—domes of kings,
Be love the guardian angel;
The holiest of all holy things,
Is love and love's Evangel.
Firm as a steadfast rock their throne,
While shifting years are moving;
The time—the time for love is gone,
Now is the time for loving.

VARIETIES.

ACQUIRED TALENT. The following story is recorded of Cecco d'Arco and Dante: They were discussing the subject of natural talent, and Cecco maintained that nature was more potent than art, while Dante asserted the contrary. To prove this principle the great Italian bard referred to his cat, which by repeated practice he had taught to hold a candle in his paw, while he supped. Cecco, who was a miser, and who was an expert and came not unprepared for his purpose—when Dante's cat was performing its part, Cecco lifted up the lid of a pot, which he had filled with mice, the creature of art merely acquired, dropping the candle, fell on the mice with all its instinctive propensity. Dante was himself disconcerted; and it was adjudged that the advocate for the occult principle of natural faculties had gained his cause.

THE IRISHMAN'S CAT. A short time ago a poor Irishman applied at the churchwarden's of Manchester, for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, enforced his suit with much earnestness. "Och, your honor," said he, "sure I'd be starved long since but for my cat." "But for what?" asked the astonished churchwarden. "My cat," replied the Irishman, "your cat! How so?" "Sure, your honor, I would her eleven times for sixpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd get there myself."

Lord Erskine, when a barrister, once observed to a jury, as his opponent's clerk entered the court with a large armful of books and papers, "Gentlemen, whenever you see so much law, remember in support of a case, be sure it is a very bad one."

HOMILY IN THE USE OF ROUGE. We found the other day, in the pages of a book we were turning over, the mention of the first use of rouge, which, by this account, seems to have been somewhat perverted from its original purpose. It was worn by the Roman emperors in the triumphs, that they might seem to black continually at their own praises!

WITTY AND WISE. Two persons, I believe a husband and wife, being very much at variance, referred their quarrel to Mr. Howells. Each accused the other, and both declared themselves to be without blame. Mr. Howells heard them very patiently, and then said—

"My judgment is this, let the innocent forgive the guilty."

A servant girl applied to a druggist a few days since for six cents worth of the "glory of rye." She had been sent for chloroform of late!

A chance for well formed men. The New York Academy of Design advertises for a number of well formed men to sit as models for the sketches of artists, and the studios of sculptors.

Sacrifice of Life by the War. The officers of the army and those who have the means of ascertaining the loss sustained by our arms since the commencement of the Mexican war, put it down at 20,000 men.

A dove which was kept in a cage at Puttville, Pa., appearing desirous to escape, was set at liberty and flew away. After three weeks absence it returned, wounded by a shot and one leg broken, and clamored to be admitted to its cage again. This was done, and the bird cured, and it now remains contented and happy.

According to a recent census of the hope of Ohio, the entire population is two millions.

Jaune's Alternative has been prescribed in almost every variety of disease and with unparalleled success, especially in Cutaneous affections, Cancerous, Scrofulous and Scrofulous diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and diseases originating from obstruction or enlargement of the Glands, or impurity of the blood.

Mr. J. F. Fraser, Sidney, Ohio, says, I have used the last bottle of your Alternative, and the skin of my face, which was covered with eruptions, is now clear and healthy. It is highly approved of by all who have used it.

Stoutry, Hazlewood, & Davis, Campbellville, Ky., say, We wish to send you two dozen of your Alternative, as we have run short of the article. We are curing a Cancer, and we want you to pack the medicine immediately, and forward it on—Your medicines are taking well in this section.

Messrs. Thralls & Pottinger, Warsaw, Ia., say, April 21, 1846—We are nearly out of your Alternative. It is a good medicine—please send us more of it.

Fever and Ague—a cure warranted. From every part where *Jaune's Ague Pills* have been used, we hear of their universal and entire success in subduing Fever and Ague. Mr. George Stephens, a merchant at Marango, Illinois, says—Your *Jaune's Ague Pills* are making great cures here, and your *Tonic Vermifuge* and *Carmine* give you great credit.

Thomas Cully, Esq., Helion, Ohio, says—Your medicines give universal satisfaction. Your *Jaune's Ague Pills* have never failed to succeed.

Triumphant success of *Jaune's Family Medicine*. J. W. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio, says—Your medicine has given very general satisfaction, and the demand is increasing. The *Carmine* and *Balm* is selling well.

D. Dever, Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, says—Your *Expectorant* is getting very popular, and in fact taking the place of all other medicines of the kind. Your *Vermifuge* is deservedly popular, as also your *Carmine* and *Balm* and *Pills*, and require no certificate to recommend them.

A. D. Barrows, Galena, Ill., June 1845, says—I am out of your *Vermifuge*, and wish you would send me some as soon as possible, as I have calls for it every day. Also send more *Sensitive Pills*. I am also nearly out of *Expectorant* and *Hair Tonic*. I have sold considerably by the dozen.

Frederic M. Allen, Columbus, Ohio, April 1, 1845, says—You will perceive that I have been out for a long time with a great many calls for your *Vermifuge*, and I may tell you that I have been out for a long time with a great many calls for your *Vermifuge*, and I may tell you that I have been out for a long time with a great many calls for your *Vermifuge*.

C. O. Wilson & Co., Portland, Me., Aug. 20, 1845, say—We wish you to send us some more of your *Carmine* and *Balm*. Your medicines sell rapidly in this section. The *Balm* and *Vermifuge* give great satisfaction.

A. N. Williams, Parkersburg, Va., says—Your *Carmine* and *Balm* I tried in the case of an infant of my own, afflicted with Diarrhea and Hepatic derangement, with marked success.

Prepared only by Dr. D. J. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by BENJ. F. BROWN, 226 Essex street.

GREAT SALE FOR 30 DAYS! At COLMAN'S, No. 9 Derby Square.

PERSONS in want of Fall and Winter Goods for Men, Boys and Women's wear, will find the following at COLMAN'S, No. 9 Derby Square, near the Market:

Black and Brown English & German Broadcloths, from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Cassimeres and Doanings from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Suits from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Ties from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Hosiery from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Shoes from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Hats from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Gloves from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Stockings from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Socks from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Undershirts from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Drawers from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Trousers from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Coats from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Jackets from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Vests from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Shirts from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Collars from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Cuffs from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Buttons from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Lace from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Ribbons from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Satins from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Silks from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Woollens from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Linens from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Cottons from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Flannels from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Blankets from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Quilts from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Bedspreads from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Carpets from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Rugs from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Mats from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Stairs from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Windows from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Doors from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Fences from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Gates from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Bridges from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Roads from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Paths from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Drains from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Sewers from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Pipes from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Tiles from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Bricks from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Stones from \$2 to \$5; Black and Brown Gravel from \$2 to \$5; 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